

# The COUNTRY JOURNAL. OR, THE CRAFTSMAN.

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of GRAY'S-INN, Esq;

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1731-2.



HERE cannot be a more alarming Consideration than that the very same Arguments, which were advanced, above thirty Years ago, for keeping up a large Body of Troops, in Times of Peace, are trump't up again at present for the same Purpose; and will most undoubtedly be made Use of on all

Occasions, as long as it is possible for our Constitution to subsist, under such Circumstances. We have been almost constantly told, from that Time to this Day, that the present Exigencies of Affairs make some Land Forces necessary to prevent Insurrections at home, or to repel Invasions from abroad; that our Militia and Fleet are not to be depended on, in these Cases, however regulated and disciplin'd; that the Practice of neighbouring Kingdoms and States, particularly of France, in keeping up a large Body of such Troops, makes it expedient in England; that Armies, rais'd and maintain'd by Parliament from Year to Year, are not properly standing Armies, nor ought to be esteem'd dangerous to our Liberties, under a good and gracious Prince; (meaning always the Prince regnant) and that it would be a great Hardship to dishband such a Multitude of gallant Gentlemen, as have been bred up in this Profession, and distinguish'd Themselves in the Service of their Country.

These were the general Reasons for keeping up an Army, after the Peace of Ryswick; as will appear from the following, excellent little Tract, said to be written by the late Mr. Trenchard, who had since so large a Share in *Cato's Letters*. The Re-publication of this Piece is the more seasonable at present, because Mr. Wallingbam hath thought fit to revive the *Ballancing Letter*, to which it was an Answer. Whether my Lord Somers was the Author of the *Ballancing Letter*, as that learned Writer informs us, or the late Earl of Halifax, as we have more Reason to believe, is of very little Importance to the Publick; for by whomsoever it was written, the Argument certainly lies on the other Side.

I have prefix'd the Dedication of the ARGUMENT, to which the *Ballancing Letter* was an Answer, believing it may afford my Readers no disagreeable Entertainment.

## DEDICATION.

To all Those, whom it may concern.  
*Qui capit ille facit.*

WHEN I consider your great Zeal to your Country, how much you have expos'd your selves for its Service, and how little you have improv'd your own Fortunes; I think it is but Justice to your Merits, to make your Encomiums the Preface to the following Discourse. 'Tis you that have abated the Pride, and reduced the Luxury of the Kingdom. You have been the Physicians, and Divines of the Commonwealth, by purging it of that Dross and Dung, which corrupts the Minds, and destroys the Souls of Men. You have convinc'd us, that there is no Safety in Counsellors, nor Trust to be put in Ships under your Conduct.

You have cleared the Seas, not of Pirates, but of our own Merchants; and by that Means have made our Prisons, as so many Storehouses to replenish your Troops. In fine, to use the Expression of the Psalmist, *your Hearts are unsearchable for Wisdom, and there is no finding out your Understanding.*

When I consider all This, and compare your Merits with your Preferments; how you came by them, and your Behaviour in them; I cannot but think a *standing Army* a collateral Security to your Title to them; and therefore must commend your Policy in promoting it.

For by these Kings reign, and Princes decree Justice. These will be our Magistrates, who will not bear the Sword in vain. These, like the Sons of Aaron, will wear their *Urim and Thummim* on their Backs and Breasts; and will be our Priests, who will hew the Sinners to Pieces, as *Samuel* did *Agag* before the Lord in *Gilgal*. By these you will be able to teach us passive Obedience as Men having Authority, and not as the Scribes. You will have your Reasons in your Hands against resisting the higher Powers; and prove your *Jus Divinum* by the Sword of the Lord and of *Gideon*.

Your Honour's most obedient Slave and Vassal, &c.

A Letter from the Author of the *Argument* against a STANDING ARMY, to the Author of the *Ballancing Letter*.

SIR,

THOUGH the Journeyman Scribblers with all their Scurrility can't provoke me to give them an Answer; yet when I see my self levelled at in such soft Language and gentlemanlike Behaviour, I am the more afraid. *Timor Danaos & dona ferentes.*

You have been pleas'd in your last Paragraph to own

the Matter to be "so nice and important, that it ought to be severely examined, without false Colours and popular Rhetorick; and you are pleas'd to give your self the Character of one zealous for Liberty, a great Adventurer for it, and to have a great Stake in it." If you are the Gentleman I guess you to be, I believe your Stake is now considerable; but you being a great Adventurer in getting it, it is not worth magnifying your self for it; which gives me Occasion to say, I am not of a desperate Fortune; and what Stake I have, being provided for me by my Ancestors, I am more afraid of losing it, than if it were my own Acquisition. And after this short Preface, I will proceed to examine into the Matter, without "false Colours or popular Rhetorick."

I think your Letter has shew'd these three Things.

1<sup>st</sup>. What you would have.

2<sup>d</sup>. How long you would have it.

3<sup>d</sup>. For what Reason.

"First I perceive you would have us believe we have an honourable Peace to the Wonder of the World, and that nothing can hurt us but Animosities and Jealousies amongst our selves. And secondly you would have a Land Force to maintain this Peace."

Now, Sir, I must beg your Pardon if my Faith differs from yours; for I can't believe we have an honourable Peace, in Case we are oblig'd to keep up a standing Force to maintain it.

Peace is a Cessation of the Exercise of the Use of Arms; that we may with Safety turn our Swords into Plough-shares, and Spears into pruning Hooks; and the Prayers of the Church, commanded by his Majesty for Thanksgiving for this Peace, have taken in that very Text; and if this our Peace will not answer this Character, it is not such a Peace as you would have us believe we are blest with. But since we have not such a Peace, (for you know better than I) I will go on for Argument Sake with yours, to supply this Imperfection in it. You are pleas'd to say, page 585, when you seem to prepare us to consider of the Necessity of a Land Force, you are far from the Thought of a STANDING ARMY. Now I'll tell you, Sir, what I apprehend a STANDING ARMY to be: *Horse and Foot rais'd under Commission granted by the King, with Swords and Pistols, Pikes and Muskets, Powder and Ball to kill Men.* If you by your Land Force mean none of all these, I am very impertinent in differing with you; but till you are pleas'd to distinguish your Land Force from this Description, I believe all Men will think you mean the same by a Land Force, as I do by a standing Army; which if you do, then you have declared your Thoughts against it, and made your self guilty of the most apparent Contradiction that ever I saw wrote in so good a Style.

The next Thing you shew is, how long you would have these Land Forces continue, and That is from Year to Year; which puts me in Mind of a Covenant us'd in conveying Lands in Holland, whereby the Seller warrants the Land to the Purchaser for a Year and a Day, which, according to their Law, is for ever; and so I suppose, when you say from Year to Year, you mean in *secula seculorum*, as will appear by and by.

The third Thing is for what Reasons you would have This. And first, "You abhor to give his Majesty a Jealousy of his People, as if He was not safe amongst them without Guards; but you say the Case at present is, whether, considering the Circumstances that we and our Neighbours are now in, it may not be prudent and necessary for us, to keep up a reasonable Force from Year to Year." And so you seem to lay a great Stress upon the Fashion of other Countries. You say page 586. "The whole World, more particularly our Neighbours, have now got into the mistaken Notion of keeping up a mighty Force; and the most powerful of these happens to be our next Neighbour, who will very probably keep up great Armies, and we may appear too inviting if we are in an unguarded Condition."

Now, Sir, as to the Fashion of other Countries; I remember that God having declared Laws to the *Israelites*, commanded them to keep them, and not to follow, or hanker after the Fashions of other Nations, either in Worship or Government. And if we are in the Fashion of our Neighbours in having an Army, we must have their fashion'd Government too. It is the Fashion of the French King to have a standing Army, and it is the Fashion of his Subjects to be Slaves under that standing Army. I observe Men that are addict'd to Fashions, follow them in every Thing. Now to be Freeman under a standing Army is not the Fashion of our Neighbours; and I am afraid we shall never think our selves completely in the Fashion, 'till we have got wooden Shoes too.

But I see, Sir, you are not so much a Pop as to be in

the Fashion for Fashion-sake, but that you think there is a Necessity for it; for you are afraid of being invaded by our Neighbours. "The next and greatest of whom will probably keep up great Armies." And here by the Way before I forget it, I would put you in Mind of your Tenure from Year to Year; for I think by this Argument, you would have our Land Force to continue as long as the French King is in a mistaken Notion of keeping up great Armies, so that from Year to Year is already become a Phrase for ever.

For my Part, I should be unwilling to stay for any Thing I wish for till the French King disbands his Army. Therefore, Sir, don't draw Men into your Proposals by sowing Pillows under them, by soft Language of a Land Force, not standing Army, from Year to Year, under the Consideration of a Parliament. Let us have plain Words, and then your Proposals, according to your own Reasons, must be for a standing Army in England, as long as the French King, or any of his Successors, keep up a standing Army in France. You had as good open your Matter fairly at first, for every Thing else is but Flourish till you come to the Point.

Now, Sir, I confess I give as little Credit to the Words and Leagues of Princes as you do, and depend more upon their Interest than Integrity for the Performance of them; and therefore am not for leading them into Temptations to attack us, and would always have a Defence suitable to our Danger. Nature hath arm'd all Creatures with Weapons to oppose those that assault them, and the Policy of Man hath found out several artificial ones for Himself. Now the sole Debate between us is, in whose Hands these Weapons should be put.

Of this Matter I have discours'd in my Argument, p. 573, &c. which you neither can or do pretend to answer; and therefore I refer you thither again. Indeed, in p. 587, 588, you tell us, "that regular and disciplin'd Troops are far superior to the best and strongest Militia in the World, admitting this Condition, that there are no regular or disciplin'd Troops in that Militia."

But I will make bold to tell you, that the Militia may be as well disciplin'd as any Army; nay our own Army, if they were disbanded, will most of them be sent to the Militia; and I suppose calling them by a new Name will not make them worse Soldiers. Now as to your Instances in History, I will only make this small Objection to them all, that you are mistaken in every particular.

And whereas you say, "the Preservation of England in Queen Elizabeth's Time, was by Accident, and we must not always expect to live upon Miracles;" I don't find but that excellent Princess, and her Court, were of another Opinion. We don't find her, or her Creatures, after the Spaniards were defeated, to use this Cant to the Parliament. Gentlemen, you see what a Danger you have lately escap'd, we were preserv'd by Providence and Chance, but I hope you will not always expect Miracles; it is necessary to keep up a standing Force, for I can't depend upon the Defence of my People.

She scorn'd such Trash, and would have call'd any evil Counsellor, who durst give her such Advice; she thought herself safe in the Affection of her People, tho' this Gentleman at above one hundred Years Distance, tells her the contrary.

But you seem very apprehensive of being surpris'd without Notice; and mention, p. 586, the late Attempts from *La Hogue* and *Calais*; and that, "if in a Time of War and Jealousy we were so near being fatally overrun, without Warning or Intelligence, it is much more possible to see such Designs hid in Times of Sloth and Quiet, when we are under no Fears, and may have no Notice of it."

Sir, I have no better Opinion of our Intelligence during the War, than you have. However the Business of *La Hogue* was the Talk of the Exchange, and in all the publick Prints, besides the Gazette, two Months before it happen'd; and as to That of *Calais*, his Majesty, by his extraordinary Care, surpris'd the Enemy with seventy Sail on their Coast, which they never expected. And that our Notice should be more difficult in Peace than War, I cannot understand, since in the latter all Ports are shut, and Merchants stop; and in the former, Ports are open, Travellers abroad, Merchants at Sea, and an Ambassador at their Court.

Page 587, you give a great Character of arbitrary Government. "where Men are ruin'd that fail in performing what is expected from them, in keeping the Secrets that are enjoind, by which the Prince can execute things in other Manner, than can be conceiv'd by those that live in free Governments." I am sure

\* Here follows a Confutation of every Instance out of ancient History, cited in the *Ballancing Letter*, which the Compass of this Paper will not admit of inserting.



**SIR,**  
THE Aversion I have to Pretenders of all Sorts is the Occasion of this Address to you, that you may assist me in reclaiming the most ridiculous Personage in Europe.

You must know, Sir, that our *Operas* have been in a declining Condition some Time; partly through the Misunderstanding between the *Managers*, and partly from the Want of Ability in most of the *Performers*. The *Managers* in this Distress have agreed to patch up their Differences, and to look out for some *Performers*, who might regain them the Favour and good Opinion of the Town; but they have unhappily found all People of Merit so averse to serve them, that they were obliged to take in a famous *Harlequin*, one *Ulrick d'Ypres*, who has performed several Years on the Theatre of France, but was forced to fly that Country upon his breaking a Contract with the *Managers* there.

This *Ulrick* made his Appearance twice lately in the House, drew great Audiences there and performed to their Diversion. This little Success has so puff'd up this ridiculous Fellow, that he now refuses to act any longer as a Servant, and insists upon being taken into the Administration of their Affairs. The *Managers* are really so much perplex'd at this, that if he persists in his Demands, I don't know but They may be weak enough to give Way to them. But, as This would infallibly ruin the *Theatrical State*, I beg you will let this facetious Wag know the Opinion the World has of him. Pray tell him that though People may give half a Guinea to laugh at a *Zany's* Tricks, they will be very loath to trust him with their Purse; that the Town laughs as heartily at his awkward Ambition of growing a great Man as ever it did at any of his other Conceits, and that it is very ungenerous in Him to take Advantage of the present Distress of the *Managers* to make them more ridiculous than they naturally are. If you will be so good as to lay these Considerations, and such as occur to you upon the Subject, before *Monfieur Harlequin*, I hope they may cure his Ambition; for I am well assured that he is very apprehensive of your Censure.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,  
PHILORATIO.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

**Gibraltar, Jan. 3.** Some Moors of Tangier, having purchased a Spanish fishing Boat, carried to Tetuan, in which came five of those Moors to this Place, under Shelter of one of our trading Vessels, and here they waited for a like Opportunity to return (four other Moors of that Place took Passage in them.) Going out with a Brig of this Place, bound for Santa Cruz, near Tariffa, they were met by a Spanish Man of War, which, discovering Moors in the Boat, sent her Launch out and took them; they were an undoubted good Prize; but her Boat went on Board the Brigantine, demanded five other Moors, which were on board her, and had been discovered by those taken out of the Boat, (and were Part Freighters of her) and carried them away by Force; they also demanded their Effects, but the Master found Means to conceal them. As these Moors belonged to Santa Cruz, the Captain returned here again, not daring to proceed on the Voyage: This happened but yesterday Morning. Complaints of this Kind are so frequent, that no Doubt but (as we are on good Terms at home with Spain) Care will be taken to prevent them for the future, and the British Colours prove more sacred, or else our Trade with Barbary, which has been very considerable, and on which this Town very much depends, must be lost to others, who will give the Moors better Security. The Spanish Line or Wall (before this Place) from Sea to Sea, has been long finished; it is strongly girded, and covered to the Top with Earth and Clay, so well secured that all our Shot could do them little or no Harm: there are two large square Fortifications at each End of the Line, (and other Works are designed for the Center) That to the Bay will command the chief Anchoring Ground; the old Mole will lie all open and exposed, even as far as the Water-gate. Throughout the preceding Year they carried on their Works with the utmost Diligence, and have advanced their Centinels as far as the second Tower; and will not suffer any from the Town to go near them by Land or Water. At present their Number of Workmen seem much lessened, so it is probable (their grand Point being gained) that their other Works will be carried on more leisurely. Our Communication, both by Sea and Land, with Spain, is still denied us, though we flatter'd ourselves the late Services done for Spain would have gain'd us some Advantage.

**Gibraltar, Jan. 29.** If this Place was annex'd to the Crown, and made a civil Government, a new Town would soon be built near the new Mole, Rosa, and to the Southward, out of the Reach of the Spanish Guns; and, in Case of a Rupture, the present Town would be left to the military People. The new Mole might easily be made a Bason, and from thence to Europe is good anchoring Ground, and Ships might ride there well most Part of the Year. For when the Spanish Works are completed, it is feared they may oblige all ships which anchor within their Reach to take Pratique and pay Anchor-ge.

**Seville, Feb. 23.** N. S. This Morning the Commissioners respectively appointed by their Britannick and Catholick Majesties, to treat concerning such Matters as are referred, by the Treaty of Seville, to their Examination, Discussion and Decision, met in an Apartment prepared for their Conferences, in the Contraband

read, and Copies of them exchanged. The Spanish Commissioners received those of his Britannick Majesty with great Civility; and gave them all imaginable Assurances of his Catholick Majesty's sincere Intentions, as well as of their own Inclinations to bring the Affair of their Commission to a speedy and happy Issue. The Court adjourn'd to Monday the 3d of March next, N. S. and agreed from that Time forward, to meet every Monday and Thursday.

**Hague, Feb. 26.** N. S. Some of the United Provinces have made fresh Instances to the States-General for a Diminution of the Forces of the Republic; remonstrating that the Affairs of Europe seem to be now settled upon a peaceful and lasting Foot. But it is not expected that their High-Mightinesses will have any Regard to those Remonstrances. 1. Because every Body is not yet convinced of that seeming Tranquillity; 2. Because the other Powers do not disarm; and 3. Because the State of the War for this Year is already signed upon the Time Foot it was last Year.

LONDON, March 11.

**Extract of a private Letter from Vienna.** The News we receive here from Italy, is by no Means agreeable to the Imperial Court. Don Carlos, being perfectly recovered, begins to talk in a Tone that gives a great deal of Uneasiness to the Great Duke, which cannot by any Means be pleasing to the Emperor. That young Prince, tutored, no doubt, by the Queen his Mother, insists upon the Title of *Royal Highness*, which belongs only to the Great Duke, to whom he does not seem inclined to concede any one Point, or even Punctilio. He claims the Homage due to a King. He gives Audience covered, and sitting under a Canopy; and insists that the Cardinals and other Ambassadors of the Princes of Italy shall stand uncovered before him; which has disgusted them to such a Degree, that not a Cardinal has yet demanded Audience, and the Ambassadors who have had it, have expressed their Dislike of it. Besides, the Spanish Noblemen of Don Carlos's Retinue treat those of Italy with Haughtiness and Contempt; which is hardly to be passed over, and has already occasioned several Broils. And lastly, the Spanish Soldiers, following the Examples of their Masters and Officers, lord it over the Great Duke's Troops at a strange Rate; which daily breeds Quarrels never to be made up. All this put together, makes some People reflect. But—*Jero sapienti Phryges.*

**Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, dated Jan. 7. 1731.** Since you failed is arrived the Spanish Town Factor, Capt. Gray; the Joseph, Capt. Quick; and the Dorset, Capt. Ellis; all three from London. The Tartar Pink Man of War, in her Cruise between Cape May and Hispaniola, was met by three Spanish Men of War, where one carried a Flag, who fired several Shot at the Tartar, and obliged him to send his Boat on board, which he accordingly did with his first Lieutenant, and his Commission, who was no sooner on the Quarter-Deck, but the Admiral gave him several Slaps on the Face, took away his Sword, and gave him a great deal of scurrilous Language. The Lark Sloop was used a great deal worse, as she was on her Cruise off Donna Maria, by two French Men of War, who searched her from Stern to Stern.

**Extract of a Letter from Carlow in Ireland, dated Feb. 26.** On Tuesday last the following melancholy Accident happened near this Town, viz. one Thomas Oliver, a Servant to Squire Hamilton of this Place, was coming from Dublin with a Cart loaded with Wine, Sugar, &c. for his Master's Use, when he was overtaken by a Man near Timolin, with whom falling into Discourse, they contracted an Acquaintance, and lay together that Night; in the Morning they travelled in Company towards Carlow till about Ten o'Clock, when, without the least Provocation, the strange Person knock'd Oliver down with a lathing Hammer, and broke his Skull, and the said Oliver being unable to resist, the most barbarous Villain cut off his Nose, pull'd out his Eyes, and stripp'd off his Breeches, and then took from the Cart two Bottles of Wine and a Sugar-Loaf, with which he made off. All this was done in a few Minutes in the high Road. We hear the inhuman Murderer is since taken and committed to Goal.

On Saturday Thomas Leafe, who has been some Time confined in Newgate, was several Hours under Examination before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the Affair of the Charitable Corporation.

Monday the six Malefactors mentioned in our former were executed at Tyburn; and the Body of George Brown was carried to Surgeons-Hall.

Tuesday the Lords of the Admiralty signed the Dead Warrant for executing John Ellis the Pirate, at Execution-Dock on Monday next; he is to be hang'd in Chains below Black Wall.

Wednesday in the Evening Mr. Taylor, who was taken into Custody last Week on a Charge of being the Publisher of a Pamphlet called, *The Fair Concubine, or the secret History of Vanella*, was removed to the Chambers of the Lord Raymond in Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane, by Virtue of his Majesty's Writ of Habeas Corpus, in order to give Bail for his Appearance at Westminster to answer the said Charge; but his Lordship being indisposed at his House in Red-Lyon Square, the same was put off till this Morning, when it is to be argued before his Lordship, and Mr. Taylor was remanded back into Custody.

We hear that a Reduction will shortly be made in the Army, of Five Men out of each Troop of Horse, and the like in Proportion throughout the several Regiments of Foot.

All the Guardships at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, are ordered to be completed to their middle Complement, and several Ships of War will shortly be put in Commission.

We hear that in a few Days a Bill will be brought into Parliament for regulating the Charitable Corporation.

They write from Bicester in Oxfordshire, that one Aldworth, who held an Estate of 30 l. a Year during the Life of one Carpenter (which was his only Support and Maintenance) happening one Night to quarrel with the said Carpenter, among other opprobrious Language call'd him Cuckold, which to enraged the latter, that he solemnly vow'd Revenge, which he effected in a very extraordinary Manner; for yesterday se'nnight he went to a Gentleman's Pond in the Neighbourhood and drowned himself, in order to deprive the other of his Annuity.

Reb On Tuesday a Gentleman returning from Chatham to Gravesend on Horseback, was set on by two Footpads in Sailors Habits, near Gads-Hill, who made him dismount, and then robb'd him of his Watch and some Silver, and afterwards cut the Horse's Bridle and Girth of the Saddle, and turn'd him loose. — The same Day Mr. Deacon, jun. of the Tower, was robbed by two Footpads, the Backside of Islington, of five Guineas and some Silver.

Dead. A few Days since dy'd at his Seat in North Wales, Morgan Griffith, Esq; a Gentleman possess'd of a plentiful Estate. — Last Sunday died at her House in Westminster, in the 42d Year of her Age, the Lady Mary Pyde, reputed to have died worth 15000 l. — On Wednesday last died in the 21st Year of her Age, Mrs. Bitannia Howard. Daughter of Matthew Howard of Hackney, Esq; a young Lady of great Merit, and generally lamented. — Yesterday se'nnight the Lady of Samuel Becheroff, of Wardsworth, Esq; one of the Nephews and Heirs of the late Sir Robert Becheroff, was taken ill after Dinner of an Apopleckick Fit, of which she died. — On Tuesday last died Dr. Davis, Master of Queen's College, Cambridge. — On Monday last died Mrs. Herriman, at the Eagle and Child in St. Martin's Le Grand, in about the Hundred and fiftieth Year of her Age. — On Tuesday last died of the Small Pox, at his Lodgings in King-street by Covent-Garden, John Powell, Esq; of Pennybank in Carmarthenshire, South Wales.

To Morrow there will be two Sermons at the Parish Church of St. Bride's in Fleet-street, for the Charity Children of the said Parish: That in the Morning by the Rev. Dr. KNIGHT, Vicar of St. Sepulchre's; and that in the Afternoon by the Rev. Mr. LAVINGTON, Rector of St. Michael's, Bassishaw, and Rectory of St. Paul's. Thursday South Sea Stock was 97 8ths. South Sea Annuity 109 7 8ths. Bank 149 1 qr. India 176. Blanks 71. 6s. 6d. 20 l. Prizes 19 l. 10s.

#### For the Benefit of Mr. JOHNSON.

By his Majesty's Company of COMEDIANS, at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, on Thursday the 13d of March, will be acted a COMEDY, call'd  
THE FUNERAL; OR, GRIEF ALAMODE.  
Tickets to be had at the Widow Cook's, Box-keeper in the Playhouse Passage.

#### This is to give NOTICE,

To all Mercers and Shop-keepers in the Country. That the WEAVERS of Spittle Fields are determined to serve them as usual with all Sorts of Silks and Woollen Goods at very reasonable Rates, notwithstanding any Insinuations to the contrary.

#### To be SOLD,

Three Freehold Estates in Houses, with Gardens and other Conveniences, all in thorough good Repair and well Tenanted, viz. one situate on Rotherhithe Wall by the Thames Side, Value 70 l. per Ann. the Second in Gun-Lane, Lime-house, Value 50 l. per Ann. and the Third in East-Lane, Greenwich, Value 75 l. per Ann. Particulars to be had at Mr. Powney's, Packer in Coleman-street.

#### All Sorts of MERCERY GOODS

To be SOLD cheap,

At the Two Golden-Sugar Loaves facing the King on Horseback, Charing Cross, Viz.  
Rich Brocaded Silks, Silk Damasks, Italian Mantua Silks, rich Ducages, Padufoys, Tabbies water'd and unwater'd, Shagreenes, Bur-ds, Florentines, Satins, Serfettes, Peshians, all Sorts of Black Silks, great Variety of Mens Morning Gowns and Bandeaux, with the lowest Price fixed upon them.

#### JOHN PHILLIPS.

Removed from St. Paul's Church-yard, to the Cabinet against St. Peter's Church in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange, Makes and Sells all Sorts of the best Looking-glass and Cabinet Work at low Rates.  
N. B. Merchants, &c. may be completely serv'd with Goods (of the same Kind) for Exportation.

All Persons that have lately pledged or pawned any Goods with John Worrell, late of Russell-street, Covent-Garden, Broker, and now in the Hands of Mrs. Fisher of Fetter-Lane, are desired to redeem and fetch them away within ten Days after Publication hereof, otherwise the same will be sold, without any other or farther Publication, this being the second Advertisement.

#### Just Published,

[By the late ingenious Mrs. ASTEL] the Third Edition, of  
THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, as profess'd by a Daughter of the Church of England. Printed for Will. Parker at the King's Head in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Where may be had, by the same Author,

I. Some Reflections upon MARRIAGE, the 4th Edition with Additions.

II. A serious Popoal to the Ladies for the Advancement of their true and greatest Interest. Wherein a Method is offered for the Improvement of their Minds, a Parts, 4th Edit.

III. An Enquiry after Wit in Answer to the late Earl of Shaftsbury's Letter concerning Enthusiasm.